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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/773,194	02/09/2004	Kia Silverbrook	MTB34US	8434
24011	7590	03/06/2006	EXAMINER	
SILVERBROOK RESEARCH PTY LTD 393 DARLING STREET BALMAIN, NSW 2041 AUSTRALIA			CHOI, HAN S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2853	

DATE MAILED: 03/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/773,194	SILVERBROOK, KIA
Examiner	Art Unit	
Han S. Choi	2853	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-54 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 09 February 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/16/04.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means," "said," and "comprises" should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

2. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the abstract contains the word "comprises" in line 1. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Double Patenting

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. Claims 1-18, 21-22, and 38-54 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-19, and 38-54 of copending Application No. 10/773193 (Pub. No. US 2004/0183864). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claims 1-19, and 38-54 of the copending application contains the basic elements of the claimed invention. Claims 1 and 38 of the copending application teaches the strain of thermal expansion is not relieved by bending about its thinnest cross sectional dimension by rotation of the rotatable section within the plane of the heater element. Claims 4 and 41 of the application are taught by claims 1, 3, 38, and 40 of the copending application where the concentric rotatable section connects to arcuate sections which elongate during the rotation of thermal expansion to relieve the strain of thermal expansion. Claim 19 of the copending application teaches the strain of thermal expansion is not relieved by bending about the heater element's thinnest cross sectional dimension. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to apply the teachings of the copending application for the purpose of preventing the formation of cracks and to increase the longevity and reliability of the heater element.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

5. A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

6. Claims 19-20, and 23-37 are provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claim 19-20, and 23-37 of copending Application No. 10/773193 (Pub. No. US 2004/0183864). This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1, 2, 6, 11, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 30, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475).

Referring to claims 1 and 19, Kubby discloses the basic elements of the claimed invention. Kubby teaches a plurality of nozzles on a printhead; a bubble forming chamber corresponding to each of the nozzles respectively; at least one heater element suspended in each of the bubble forming chambers respectively, the heater having at least one heater element configured for thermal contact with a bubble forming liquid in [Col. 2, Lines 24-33]. Kubby does not explicitly teach heating the heater element to a temperature above the boiling point of the bubble forming liquid to form a gas bubble that causes the ejection of a drop of an ejectable liquid through the nozzle corresponding to that heater element. Kubby does not teach the heater element configured such that the strain of thermal expansion is not relieved by bending about its thinnest cross sectional dimension.

Ims teaches heating the heater element to a temperature above the boiling point of the bubble forming liquid to form a gas bubble that causes the ejection of a drop of an ejectable liquid through the nozzle corresponding that heater element in [Col. 5, Lines 39-50]. Mitani teaches in [Col. 4 and 5, Lines 66-68 and 1-13] the application of materials of smaller linear thermal expansion coefficients to the resistor to relieve the resistor of the strain of thermal expansion and is not relieved by bending about its thinnest cross sectional dimension.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Ims and Mitani to the printhead of Kubby for the purpose of controlling ink nucleation and to prevent cracking of the resistor.

Referring to claims 2, 6, 11, 18, 20, 23, 25, 30, and 37, Kubby discloses elements of the claimed invention. Kubby teaches the heater element extending between electrodes [24] mounted on opposite sides of the bubble forming chamber [16] in [Col. 3, Lines 58-64] shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Kubby teaches the printhead may extend across the entire width of a sheet in [Col. 1, Lines 13-16]. Kubby teaches the heater element [20a and 20b] causing a gas bubble to be formed on both sides of the heater element [20a and 20b] in [Col. 4, Lines 59-63]. Kubby teaches a configuration to support the bubble forming liquid in thermal contact with each said heater element, and to support the ejectable liquid adjacent each nozzle in [Col. 3, Lines 13-24] shown in Fig. 2. Kubby teaches a heater element [20a or 20b] that is substantially covered by a protective coating substantially to all sides, which are seamless in [Col. 4, Lines 32-50] shown in Fig. 4.

9. Claims 5 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) as applied to claims 1 and 19 above, and further in view of Dunn (US Pat. 4,982,199).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except for the bubble forming liquid and the ejectable liquid being a common body of liquid.

Dunn teaches the bubble forming liquid and the ejectable liquid common to each other in [Col. 2, Lines 31-38] (the bubble is created from the same ink as the ink that is ejected).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Dunn with the printhead of Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani for the purpose of heating the same ink with a heater to create a bubble to cause the ejection of ink.

10. Claims 10 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) as applied to claims 1 and 19 above, and further in view of Feinn et al. (US Pat. 6,543,879).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except for a nozzle density greater than 10000 nozzles/cm².

Feinn et al. teaches in [Col. 2, Lines 1-14] a nozzle packing density of at least 100 nozzles/mm², which is equal to 10000 nozzles/cm² when converted to square centimeters.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the nozzle density of Feinn et al. to the

printhead of Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani for the purpose of accommodating higher printing resolutions and to improve the printhead drop generation rate in [Col. 1, Lines 57-61].

11. Claims 3, 8, 13, 21, 27, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) as applied to claims 1, 2, 19, and 20 above, and further in view of Silverbrook (US Pat. 5,841,452).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except for the heater element configured such that an actuation energy of less than 500 nanojoules is required to heat the heater element sufficiently to form a bubble to cause the ejection of a drop, a structure incorporating nozzles formed by chemical vapor deposition (CVD), and the bubble forming chamber having a circular cross section and the heater element having arcuate sections that are concentric with the circular cross section.

Silverbrook teaches that typically 200 nanojoules is required to eject a drop by heating the heater element in [Col. 18, Lines 15-18]. Silverbrook teaches a thick chemical vapor deposition (CVD) glass over coat [142] which forms the nozzle region in [Col. 9, Lines 57-58] shown in Fig. 12. Silverbrook teaches in [Col. 8, Lines 42-45] and Fig. 13 a heater element having arcuate sections (the arcs found in [441 and 443]) concentric with the circular cross section of the bubble forming chamber [447] in [Col. 8, Lines 48-50].

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the requirement of applying a typical heating energy of 200 nanojoules, a nozzle plate formed by chemical vapor deposition (CVD) to the heating element, and the shape and structure of the Silverbrook heater element to the heater element and printhead of Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani for the purpose of maintaining strength to resist the shock of exploding or collapsing vapor bubbles, to provide protection against the external environment in [Col. 8, Lines 22-25], and exerting near equal pressure to all sides of the ink drop [446].

12. Claims 12 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) as applied to claims 1 and 19 above, and further in view of Mitani et al. (US Pat. 5,831,648).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani ('475) disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except a bubble formed by the heating element is collapsed at a space away from the heating element.

Mitani et al. ('648) teaches a bubble collapsing at a position which is distant from the point where the bubble nucleates in [Col. 16, Lines 61-67] shown in Fig. 17D.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Mitani et al. ('648) with the printhead of Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani ('475) for the purpose of causing the ink to flow towards the orifice.

13. Claims 14 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) as applied to claims 1 and 19 above, and further in view of Kashino et al. (US Pat. 5,534,898).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except for a nozzle plate of the printhead having a thickness of less than 10 microns.

Kashino et al. teaches a thickness of an orifice plate in the order of several microns in [Col. 6, Lines 34-41].

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the thickness of the Kashino et al. nozzle plate to the Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani printhead for the purpose of obtaining adequate values of the velocity of the discharged ink droplets, amount of ink droplet and refilling frequency, and in consideration of the distance between the thermal energy generating element and the discharge port.

14. Claims 15 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) as applied to claims 1 and 19 above, and further in view of Komuro (US Pat. 4,965,594).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except for a plurality of nozzle chambers each corresponding to a respective nozzle, and a plurality of said heater elements being disposed within each chamber, the heater elements within each chamber being formed on different respective layers to one another.

Komuro teaches heating resistors [11A, 21, and 31] of a first, second, and third layer formed on different respective layers and a plurality of nozzles [2] having chambers [4] with heaters [11A, 21, and 31] disposed within in [Cols. 3 and 4, Lines 25-68 and 1-34] shown in Figs. 1-4.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the stated structure of Komuro with the printhead of Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani for the purpose of keeping discharge speed and frequency characteristics in a stable manner.

15. Claims 7, 16, 26, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) as applied to claims 1 and 19 above, and further in view of Chan (US Pat. 5,710,070).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except for a heater element formed of solid material of which more than 90% of which, by atomic proportion, is constituted by at least one periodic element having an

atomic number below 50 and the heater element predominantly formed by titanium nitride.

Chan teaches a thermal inkjet printhead comprising a resistive layer composed of titanium nitride, which forms a resistor and a contact metal barrier layer in [Col. 2, Lines 10-14]. Titanium has an atomic number less than 50 on the periodic table.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the titanium nitride resistor to the printhead of Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani for the purpose of having resistors that are more reliable, especially at higher temperatures and less complicated to manufacture.

16. Claims 17 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) as applied to claims 1 and 19 above, and further in view of Pan et al. (US Pat. 4,931,813).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except for the heater element configured to a mass of less than 10 nanograms.

Pan et al. discloses the heater element including a solid that is heated to form a bubble vapor to cause ejection of an ink drop, but does not explicitly teach the solid having a mass less than 10 nanograms. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply at least 10 nanograms of the solid material to the heating element of

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani printhead to cause an ejection of an ink drop since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ (CCPA 1980).

17. Claims 9 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) as applied to claims 1 and 19 above, and further in view of Silverbrook (US Pat. 5,856,836).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except for the printhead configured to receive a supply of the ejectable liquid at an ambient temperature, wherein each heater element is configured such that the energy required to be applied to heat the heater element to cause ejection of an ink drop is less than the energy required to heat a volume of an ejectable liquid equal to the volume of the ink drop from an ambient temperature to the boiling point.

Silverbrook teaches in [Col. 4, Lines 59-65] comprising a thermally activated liquid ink printing head being characterized by the energy required to eject a drop of ink being less than the energy required to raise the temperature of the received supply of ink of a volume equal to the volume of said ink drop above the ambient ink temperature to below ejection temperature. Ejection temperature is referred to in Claims 1 and 19 as the temperature above boiling point. Therefore, "below ejection temperature" would include the boiling point.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Silverbrook with the printhead of Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani for the purpose of providing a higher nozzle density per row, a manufacturing process for the printhead with low production costs, and to dissipate the full amount of the active power in the printed ink itself.

18. Claims 38, 39, 43, 47, and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) and Fukuchi et al. (US Pat. 4,549,191).

Kubby discloses the basic elements of the claimed invention. Kubby teaches a plurality of nozzles on a printhead; a bubble forming chamber corresponding to each of the nozzles respectively; at least one heater element suspended in each of the bubble forming chambers respectively, the heater having at least one heater element configured for thermal contact with a bubble forming liquid in [Col. 2, Lines 24-33]. Kubby does not explicitly teach heating the heater element to a temperature above the boiling point of the bubble forming liquid to form a gas bubble that causes the ejection of a drop of an ejectable liquid through the nozzle corresponding to that heater element. Kubby does not teach the heater element configured such that the strain of thermal expansion is not relieved by bending about its thinnest cross sectional dimension.

Ims teaches heating the heater element to a temperature above the boiling point of the bubble forming liquid to form a gas bubble that causes the ejection of a drop of an ejectable liquid through the nozzle corresponding that heater element in [Col. 5, Lines

39-50]. Mitani teaches in [Col. 4 and 5, Lines 66-68 and 1-13] the application of materials of smaller linear thermal expansion coefficients to the resistor to relieve the resistor of the strain of thermal expansion and is not relieved by bending about its thinnest cross sectional dimension. Fukuchi et al. teaches replacing an amount equal in volume to the ink that was ejected from the nozzles in [Col. 1, Lines 35-38].

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Ims, Mitani, and Fukuchi et al. to the printhead of Kubby for the purpose of controlling ink nucleation, to prevent cracking of the resistor, and to prevent ink degeneration in the pressure chamber (Fukuchi et al. [Col. 3, Lines 51-58]).

Referring to claims 39, 43, 47, and 54, Kubby discloses elements of the claimed invention. Kubby teaches the heater element extending between electrodes [24] mounted on opposite sides of the bubble forming chamber [16] in [Col. 3, Lines 58-64] shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Kubby teaches the printhead may extend across the entire width of a sheet in [Col. 1, Lines 13-16]. Kubby teaches the heater element [20a and 20b] causing a gas bubble to be formed on both sides of the heater element [20a and 20b] in [Col. 4, Lines 59-63]. Kubby teaches a heater element [20a or 20b] that is substantially covered by a protective coating substantially to all sides, which are seamless in [Col. 4, Lines 32-50] shown in Fig. 4.

19. Claim 42 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475)

and Fukuchi et al. (US Pat. 4,549,191) as applied to claims 38 above, and further in view of Dunn (US Pat. 4,982,199).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani and Fukuchi et al. discloses the basic elements of the claimed invention except for the bubble forming liquid and the ejectable liquid being a common body of liquid.

Dunn teaches the bubble forming liquid and the ejectable liquid common to each other in [Col. 2, Lines 31-38] (the bubble is created from the same ink as the ink that is ejected).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Dunn with the printhead of Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani and Fukuchi et al. for the purpose of heating the same ink with a heater to create a bubble to cause the ejection of ink.

20. Claim 46 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) and Fukuchi et al. (US Pat. 4,549,191) as applied to claims 38 above, and further in view of Feinn et al. (US Pat. 6,543,879).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani and Fukuchi et al. disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except for a nozzle density greater than 10000 nozzles/cm².

Feinn et al. teaches in [Col. 2, Lines 1-14] a nozzle packing density of at least 100 nozzles/mm², which is equal to 10000 nozzles/cm² when converted to square centimeters.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the nozzle density of Feinn et al. to the printhead of Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani and Fukuchi et al. for the purpose of accommodating higher printing resolutions and to improve the printhead drop generation rate in [Col. 1, Lines 57-61].

21. Claims 40, 44, and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) and Fukuchi et al. (US Pat. 4,549,191) as applied to claims 38 and 39 above, and further in view of Silverbrook (US Pat. 5,841,452).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani and Fukuchi et al. disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except for the heater element configured such that an actuation energy of less than 500 nanojoules is required to heat the heater element sufficiently to form a bubble to cause the ejection of a drop, a structure incorporating nozzles formed by chemical vapor deposition (CVD), and the bubble forming chamber having a circular cross section and the heater element having arcuate sections that are concentric with the circular cross section.

Silverbrook teaches that typically 200 nanojoules is required to eject a drop by heating the heater element in [Col. 18, Lines 15-18]. Silverbrook teaches a thick chemical vapor deposition (CVD) glass over coat [142] which forms the nozzle region in [Col. 9, Lines 57-58] shown in Fig. 12. Silverbrook teaches in [Col. 8, Lines 42-45] and Fig. 13 a heater element having arcuate sections (the arcs found in [441 and 443])

concentric with the circular cross section of the bubble forming chamber [447] in [Col. 8, Lines 48-50].

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the requirement of applying a typical heating energy of 200 nanojoules, a nozzle plate formed by chemical vapor deposition (CVD) to the heating element, and the shape and structure of the Silverbrook heater element to the heater element and printhead of Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani and Fukuchi et al. for the purpose of maintaining strength to resist the shock of exploding or collapsing vapor bubbles, to provide protection against the external environment in [Col. 8, Lines 22-25], and exerting near equal pressure to all sides of the ink drop [446].

22. Claim 48 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) and Fukuchi et al. (US Pat. 4,549,191) as applied to claims 38 above, and further in view of Mitani et al. (US Pat. 5,831,648).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani ('475) and Fukuchi et al. disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except a bubble formed by the heating element is collapsed at a space away from the heating element.

Mitani et al. ('648) teaches a bubble collapsing at a position which is distant from the point where the bubble nucleates in [Col. 16, Lines 61-67] shown in Fig. 17D. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Mitani et al. ('648) with the

printhead of Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani ('475) and Fukuchi et al. for the purpose of causing the ink to flow towards the orifice.

23. Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) and Fukuchi et al. (US Pat. 4,549,191) as applied to claim 38 above, and further in view of Kashino et al. (US Pat. 5,534,898).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani and Fukuchi et al. disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except for a nozzle plate of the printhead having a thickness of less than 10 microns.

Kashino et al. teaches a thickness of an orifice plate in the order of several microns in [Col. 6, Lines 34-41].

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the thickness of the Kashino et al. nozzle plate to the Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani and Fukuchi et al. printhead for the purpose of obtaining adequate values of the velocity of the discharged ink droplets, amount of ink droplet and refilling frequency, and in consideration of the distance between the thermal energy generating element and the discharge port.

24. Claim 51 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475)

and Fukuchi et al. (US Pat. 4,549,191) as applied to claim 38 above, and further in view of Komuro (US Pat. 4,965,594).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani and Fukuchi et al. disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except for a plurality of nozzle chambers each corresponding to a respective nozzle, and a plurality of said heater elements being disposed within each chamber, the heater elements within each chamber being formed on different respective layers to one another.

Komuro teaches heating resistors [11A, 21, and 31] of a first, second, and third layer formed on different respective layers and a plurality of nozzles [2] having chambers [4] with heaters [11A, 21, and 31] disposed within in [Cols. 3 and 4, Lines 25-68 and 1-34] shown in Figs. 1-4.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the stated structure of Komuro with the printhead of Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani and Fukuchi et al. for the purpose of keeping discharge speed and frequency characteristics in a stable manner.

25. Claim 52 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) and Fukuchi et al. (US Pat. 4,549,191) as applied to claim 38 above, and further in view of Chan (US Pat. 5,710,070).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani and Fukuchi et al. disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except for a heater element formed of solid material of which

more than 90% of which, by atomic proportion, is constituted by at least one periodic element having an atomic number below 50.

Chan teaches a thermal inkjet printhead comprising a resistive layer composed of titanium nitride, which forms a resistor and a contact metal barrier layer in [Col. 2, Lines 10-14]. Titanium has an atomic number less than 50 on the periodic table.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the titanium nitride resistor to the printhead of Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani and Fukuchi et al. for the purpose of having resistors that are more reliable, especially at higher temperatures and less complicated to manufacture.

26. Claim 53 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) and Fukuchi et al. (US Pat. 4,549,191) as applied to claim 38 above, and further in view of Pan et al. (US Pat. 4,931,813).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani and Fukuchi et al. disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except for the heater element configured to a mass of less than 10 nanograms.

Pan et al. discloses the heater element including a solid that is heated to form a bubble vapor to cause ejection of an ink drop, but does not explicitly teach the solid having a mass less than 10 nanograms. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to apply at least 10 nanograms of the solid material to the heating element of Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani and Fukuchi et al. printhead to cause an ejection of an ink drop since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. In re Boesch, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ (CCPA 1980).

27. Claim 45 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubby (US Pat. 5,706,041) in view of Ims (US Pat. 4,797,692) and Mitani (US Pat. 5,444,475) and Fukuchi et al. (US Pat. 4,549,191) as applied to claim 38 above, and further in view of Silverbrook (US Pat. 5,856,836).

Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani and Fukuchi et al. disclose the basic elements of the claimed invention except for the printhead configured to receive a supply of the ejectable liquid at an ambient temperature, wherein each heater element is configured such that the energy required to be applied to heat the heater element to cause ejection of an ink drop is less than the energy required to heat a volume of an ejectable liquid equal to the volume of the ink drop from an ambient temperature to the boiling point.

Silverbrook teaches in [Col. 4, Lines 59-65] comprising a thermally activated liquid ink printing head being characterized by the energy required to eject a drop of ink being less than the energy required to raise the temperature of the received supply of ink of a volume equal to the volume of said ink drop above the ambient ink temperature to below ejection temperature. Ejection temperature is referred to in Claim 38 as the

temperature above boiling point. Therefore, "below ejection temperature" would include the boiling point.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Silverbrook with the printhead of Kubby in view of Ims and Mitani and Fukuchi et al. for the purpose of providing a higher nozzle density per row, a manufacturing process for the printhead with low production costs, and to dissipate the full amount of the active power in the printed ink itself.

Allowable Subject Matter

28. Claims 4, 22, and 41 are objected to as being dependent upon rejected base claims 3, 21, and 40, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

29. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: claims 4, 22, and 41 specify the heater element having a central section connecting the arcuate sections which can be met by the prior art used for dependent claims 3, 21, and 40. However, the limitation of the central section rotating when the arcuate sections lengthening due to thermal expansion is not taught by the prior art.

Conclusion

30. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The prior art references (US Pat. 5,742,307; US Pat. 5,714,078)

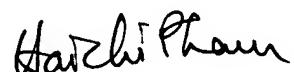
cited in PTO 892 form show elements that are deemed to be relevant to the present invention. These references should be reviewed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Han S. Choi whose telephone number is (571) 272-8350. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Meier can be reached on (571) 272-2149. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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